

# Lecture Six

( Types of Questions )

# 本节课授课要点

- 核心
- 信息
- 定点
- 推理

## 主题题

The primary purpose of the passage is to

Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

有TS，定位TS，特别注意TS中的NP

论点说明与评述文章TS在首段首句或末句

无TS，则1) 找CS，CS=TS；

无CS，则2) 综合各段TS，即综合各段首句（和首段的however句）

## 结构题

Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

重读各段首句 确定各段关系

结构：综合各段首句逻辑顺序， 三大典型结构对应词汇

现象解释前负后正: phen. – explanation(s)/ theory(-ies)

新老: new / novel / alternative; correct / revise / challenge a theory

总分: general view / thesis – illustration / developed; theory – evidence.

The author's attitude toward the culture in most factories is best described as

The author regards the traditional view of the origin of the oceans with

选项为态度词或题干中有态度词，如attitude, tone; value, drawback, success, object; problematic。

定位到AW

特例：混合评价的选项

- 1) but, though, without, while, despite, 不能用and 联结
- 2) qualified *agreement*, tempered by, guarded, restrained, partially, critically, mild, limited

混合评价的定位方向：各段首句态度的综合、含有态度的让步转折、中间态度词(kw的证据压缩)

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## 信息题

发问对象涉及多句或全文内容，无法精确定位单独某个句子

解法：

- a) 核心排除→TS/CS排除→首末句排除（2-3个与主题无关、与结论相反、与态度相反）
- b) NP再定位→KW? →比较各段首句KW，确定段落

The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions? 全文定位

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题干往往出现according to（直接事实），infer, imply, suggest（取非常见）等词，考察某句内容，不牵涉上下文。定位之后直接将原句改写即为正确答案。

- 定点
  - 细节
  - 列举
  - 态度取非
  - In order to

## 细节题 / 直接事实题

针对某一细节内容发问。

提炼题干名词，比较各段首句KW，确定定位段落后再到段中寻找。

答案为定位句的句法改写、或说逐字逐句改写，最常见为同义词改写。

Because the digital playback system “reads” only numbers, any noise and distortion that may accumulate during storage and manipulation of the digitized signal will have little effect: as long as the numbers remain recognizable, the original waveform will be reconstructed with little loss in quality.

Which of the following statements about the numbers by which sound is represented in a digital system can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) They describe the time interval between successive sounds in a passage of music.
- (B) They model large changes in the amplitude of the initial sound with relatively poor precision.
- (C) They are slightly altered each time they are read by the playback apparatus.
- (D) They are not readily altered by distortion and noise accumulated as the digital signal is stored and manipulated.
- (E) They are stored in the recording medium in small groups that can be read simultaneously by the playback apparatus.

Because the digital playback system “reads” only numbers, any noise and distortion that may *accumulate* during storage and manipulation of the digitized signal will have little effect

= (D) They are not readily altered by distortion and noise *accumulated* as the digital signal is stored and manipulated.

Snyder *et al* propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors ( $A_1$  and  $A_2$ ), which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

Snyder *et al* suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

- (A) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase
- (B) The **structural relationship** between caffeine and adenosine
- (C) The **structural similarity** between caffeine and neurotransmitters
- (D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior
- (E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain

## 列举题

连续列举 原文连续并列3-4个内容，问哪个有(或没有)提到: mention/cite/refer to/state (EXCEPT)

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth.

According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

- A They formed a distinct upper class.
- B Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- C Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- D Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- E Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

## 态度取非题

- 题干问如果怎样，文中某个观点会得到改进：if..., would have been more convincing / would be improved。Would/might/could与AW+一起，暗示发问对象AW--。
- 解法：定位缺陷、找出原因、取非原因或缺陷

原文:  $aw^-$  because/if  $x$ .

$aw^-$ .  $x$ .

题干: would/might/could  $aw^+$  if...?

答案:  $\sim x$

→ A because/if  $x$ .

would  $\sim A$ :  $\sim x$ .

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages. First, it is a global record: there is remarkably little variation in isotope ratios in sedimentary specimens taken from different continental locations. Second, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land. Because of these advantages, sedimentary evidence can be dated with sufficient accuracy by radiometric methods to establish a precise chronology of the ice ages.

It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?

- (A) It indicated that lighter isotopes of oxygen predominated at certain times.
- (B) It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land.
- (C) It indicated that climate shifts did not occur every 100,000 years.
- (D) It indicated that the ratios of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in ocean water were not consistent with those found in fresh water.
- (E) It stretched back for only a million years.

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages.

... Second, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land.

It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?

(B) It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land.

例 5

Third, at least some of the [geological] material must have retained the signal unaffected by subsequent changes in the environment.

It can be inferred from the passage that an environmental signal found in geological material would not be useful to paleoclimatologists if it

- (A) had to be interpreted by modern chemical means
- (B) reflected a change in climate rather than a long-term climatic condition
- (C) was incorporated into a material as the material was forming
- (D) also reflected subsequent environmental changes
- (E) was contained in a continental rather than a marine sequence

## in order to / 作用题

题干：问句子成分, 句子/例子或证据/a/b, 论点/kw in  
order to/ serve... function / is intended to / is used to

解法：找出逻辑上一层 vs. 本身

## 逻辑上一层

句子成分            →    句子主干

np, v-ing, that            svo

句子                        →    论点

a/b/c                        kw/cs

观点                        →    主题

kw                            TS/TW

例 6

Some economists have suggested that giving away free shares would provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process. Yet they miss Thomas Paine's point that "what we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly."

The quotation in line 39 is most probably used to

- (A) counter a position that the author of the passage believes is incorrect
- (B) state a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence
- (C) show how opponents of the viewpoint of the author of the passage have supported their arguments
- (D) point out a paradox contained in a controversial viewpoint
- (E) present a historical maxim to challenge the principle introduced in the third paragraph

Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as by precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States appear to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to increased precipitation. On the basis of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not necessarily wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

The author discusses lake levels in the southwestern United States in order to

- (A) illustrate the mechanics of the relationship between lake level, evaporation, and precipitation
- (B) provide an example of the uncertainty involved in interpreting lake levels
- (C) prove that there are not enough ancient lakes with which to make accurate correlations
- (D) explain the effects of increased rates of evaporation on levels of precipitation
- (E) suggest that snow-line elevations are invariably more accurate than lake levels in determining rates of precipitation at various points in the past

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## 1) 逻辑反对

题干: if true, would weaken/ undermine/ cast doubt on a certain theory in the passage.

i) 反对原因; 反对论据; 反对关系 ii) 有它因

## 2) 逻辑支持

题干: if true, would support/ strengthen a certain theory in the passage.

i) 支持论据; 举例或重复; 取非反对论据 ii) 无它因

2. 举例应用 example, exemplify, illustrate

3. 类比

analogous to, similar to, parallel, comparable to

抽掉具体名词NP, 保留关系与态度

(v. adj. 抽象名词)

#### 4. 续写      logical continuation

- i) 逻辑顺承，不能转折、对比，可以并列、举例、甚至让步；
- ii) 重现关键词=KW

# 回顾本节课授课要点

- 核心
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# 预告下节课授课要点

- Exercises

*The End*